

States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(6) The rates for mail matter under former sections 4452 (b) and (c) of this title shall be established as follows:

“(A) The estimated average revenue per piece to be received by the Postal Service from each subclass of mail under former sections 4452 (b) and (c) of this title shall be equal, as nearly as practicable, to 60 percent of the estimated average revenue per piece to be received from the most closely corresponding regular-rate subclass of mail.

“(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A), the estimated average revenue per piece of each regular-rate subclass shall be calculated on the basis of expected volumes and mix of mail for such subclass at current rates in the test year of the proceeding.

“(C) Rate differentials within each subclass of mail matter under former sections 4452 (b) and (c) shall reflect the policies of this title, including the factors set forth in section 3622(b) of this title.”.

(e) SPECIAL RULE FOR LIBRARY AND EDUCATIONAL MATTER.—Section 3626(a) of title 39, United States Code, as amended by subsection (d) of this section, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(7) The rates for mail matter under former sections 4454 (b) and (c) of this title shall be established so that postage on each mailing of such mail shall be as nearly as practicable 5 percent lower than the postage for a corresponding regular-rate mailing.”.

SEC. 2. TRANSITIONAL AND TECHNICAL PROVISIONS.

(a) TRANSITIONAL PROVISION FOR NONPROFIT STANDARD (A) MAIL.—In any proceeding in which rates are to be established under chapter 36 of title 39, United States Code, for mail matter under former sections 4452 (b) and (c) of that title, pending as of the date of enactment of section 1 of this Act, the estimated reduction in postal revenue from such mail matter caused by the enactment of section 3626(a)(6)(A) of that title, if any, shall be treated as a reasonably assignable cost of the Postal Service under section 3622(b)(3) of that title.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 3626(a)(1) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking “4454(b), or 4454(c)” and inserting “4554(b), or 4554(c)”.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 2686.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair redesignates tomorrow, Thursday, October 12, as the time for further proceedings on the seven motions to sus-

pend the rules that were debated on Tuesday, October 10, on which further proceedings were postponed.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SANTA BARBARA SCIENTISTS RECEIVE NOBEL PRIZES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to excellence on the campus of the University of California at Santa Barbara.

As Members of the House may know, the Nobel Prizes for chemistry and physics were awarded this week to two brilliant members of this wonderful university in my congressional district. I want to take this opportunity to congratulate Professors Alan Heeger and Herbert Kroemer for their outstanding work.

Herbert Kroemer, an engineering professor, was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics for helping to develop cutting edge laser technology. This technology is widely used today in the Internet's fiberoptics network and consumer goods like CD players, bar code readers and laser pointers. His work has given us the communication tools that are powering our new economy and helping America to dominate the world in technology.

Professor Kroemer has been at UCSB since 1976. Prior to that, he worked in research labs in the United States, in Germany, and at the University of Colorado.

Arriving at UCSB, he persuaded his department to focus its research efforts on emerging compound semiconductor technology and helped the University to become a leader in this field. We are grateful for his foresight and dedication.

Physics Professor Alan Heeger won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry. Many people believe that his work on electrically conducting plastics will revolutionize computing. It is expected that this new field of chemistry will provide ways to produce flat-screen TVs, plastic roll-up computer screens, and molecular computers smaller than watches.

Professor Heeger has been at UC Santa Barbara since 1982. He has also taught at universities in Pennsylvania, Utah, and in Geneva. He has won numerous awards, including an Alfred P. Sloan Fellowship and a John Simon Guggenheim Foundation Fellowship. His lifetime dedication and work has

developed a new field of study, and enormous new opportunities, at the intersection of physics and chemistry.

A member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences noted that these two prizes are about the electronics of today and the electronics of the future. I certainly agree.

Mr. Speaker, these two gentlemen reflect the high quality of research and instruction found throughout the University of California system and especially in my heart at the University at Santa Barbara.

UC Santa Barbara Chancellor Henry Yang noted yesterday that Professors Heeger's and Kroemer's work are examples of the kind of interdisciplinary research that are a hallmark at this campus, UC Santa Barbara. I know that the central coast of California reaps the benefits of this wonderful institution on a daily basis.

I have a long history with UC Santa Barbara. My husband was a religious studies professor there for more than 30 years, and that was before he came here to Congress. I received my master's in education there a few years back, and our son is also a graduate of UC Santa Barbara. Many of my staff were students there as well. It is a wonderful institution which has opened the doors of opportunity to millions of people, both young and old.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Professor Kroemer, Professor Heeger for this tremendous recognition and for the extremely wonderful contributions they have made to the University of California at Santa Barbara and to our society. The entire central coast is proud of their achievements and proud that they call UCSB home.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE RALPH REGULA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NETHERCUTT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), my good friend and colleague.

The gentleman from Ohio has served with distinction for the past 6 years as the chairman of the Subcommittee on Interior of the Committee on Appropriations. During that time, he has worked tirelessly to make Federal programs work better for the American public. From day one, the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman REGULA) rolled up his sleeves and got to work identifying critical issues that needed to be addressed, has, throughout his chairmanship, asked tough questions on how the taxpayers' money is being used and how effectively the Federal bureaucracy is working.

The Subcommittee on Interior of the Committee on Appropriations funds all

the National Parks, the National Forests, Wildlife Refuges, and public lands in this country. Those lands comprise more than one-third of the land base in this country.

The subcommittee also has funding responsibility for American Indian and Alaskan Native programs, critical energy research, and many cultural programs such as the Smithsonian Institution.

When the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) took over as chairman of the subcommittee in 1995, he immediately focused on targeting critical core programs for funding and eliminating programs that had outlived their usefulness or were duplicative of other efforts. As a result, five agencies were eliminated, and over 50 other programs were terminated.

The gentleman from Ohio has stood by his philosophy that some programs must be done, others are important to do, and still others may be worthy for consideration to the extent that funds are available.

The gentleman from Ohio's trademark "must do," "need to do" and "nice to do" categorization has continued throughout his tenure as chairman and has made the Interior appropriations bill a balanced and admirable product each year.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) recognized 6 years ago that the agencies funded by the Interior bill were accumulating large maintenance backlogs and that efforts to start new programs and expand existing ones were exacerbating a \$15 billion maintenance backlog program. New programs are politically very popular, and the gentleman from Ohio took a brave stand in holding the line on new programs in order to, in his words, "take care of what we have."

In addition to the annual appropriations process, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) has held an unprecedented 26 oversight hearings to identify long-standing critical program problems and needs and has taken action to fix those problems and those needs.

The gentleman from Ohio (Chairman REGULA) has never shied away from controversy. He highlighted major problems with the National Park Service construction program, including a \$1 million rest room construction and a bloated centralized construction bureaucracy that discouraged cost containment and the use of local expertise. He put a stop to the excessive spending and dramatically pared back the Denver Service Center that controlled the construction program.

He held two hearings on the South Florida Restoration Initiative, which deals with restoration of the Everglades, and identified major cost overruns. His efforts uncovered the lack of a strategic plan for this 20-year multi-billion dollar program.

As a direct result of the gentleman from Ohio's scrutiny, this program is

being managed more cost effectively, and individual projects are being integrated into a focused long-term strategy.

To address the maintenance backlog on our public lands and in our Federal museums, art galleries and Indian lands, he instituted an aggressive maintenance funding effort and minimized new land acquisitions and new programs in order to pay for this long overdue maintenance initiative.

One of the highlights of his tenure as chairman is his creation of a national recreation fee demonstration program for our parks, forests, wildlife refuges and other public lands. Under that program, the fees that are collected go right back into on-the-ground improvements to provide for visitor safety and enjoyment on our public lands.

To date, over \$500 million in fees have been collected to supplement the increased funding provided through appropriations. These fees have been used for services to benefit visitors to our public lands and to preserve the taxpayers' investment in these lands for generations to come.

Other tough issues the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman REGULA) has addressed include critical financial management reform in the Forest Service to correct financial mismanagement in the Forest Service; trust management reform in the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and the need for a coherent and responsive National Energy Strategy that includes cooperation among the Federal Government, industry and the States.

He was ahead of his time on the energy issue. The need for a national energy strategy has been highlighted over the past year as fuel oil and natural gas prices have risen dramatically and certain parts of the country are experiencing electric power shortages.

The staff members of the Subcommittee on Interior have asked me to convey their respect and heartfelt admiration for the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman REGULA). They include Debbie Weatherly, Loretta Beaumont, Joel Kaplan, Chris Topik, Angie Perry, Andria Oliver and Steve Glomb. They join me in our beliefs that the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman REGULA) is a truly great man who stands by his beliefs and has the courage to do the right thing.

As the gentleman from Ohio concludes his 6th year as chairman, the people of this country have much to be grateful for as a direct result of his leadership and tireless efforts on their behalf. I join everyone in this Chamber in giving our great expression of support and admiration for the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman REGULA).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within

which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my special order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

OPPOSING THE SALE OF ATTACK HELICOPTERS TO TURKEY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my fierce opposition to the sale of 145 Bell-Textron attack helicopters to Turkey, as planned by the administration.

First and foremost, there is simply no need to proceed with this sale. Turkey is already the most militarized state in that region, and it has the second largest army in NATO after the United States. Despite these facts, Turkey plans to spend \$150 billion over the next 25 to 30 years on military weapons; and it plans to implement the first \$31 billion phase in the next 10 years. This money could be better used to build schools, hospitals, or housing for the victims of last year's destructive earthquake. Mr. Speaker, the list is endless.

Previous experience leaves no room for any optimism regarding legitimate use of such weaponry by Turkey. Quite the contrary, the record shows that the Turkish military has consistently failed to distinguish between civilian and military targets. For the last 16 years, the Turkish military has been using American weaponry, most notably attack helicopters, to kill more than 30,000 civilians, destroy over 2,000 ethnic Kurdish villages and displace more than 2½ million ethnic Kurds.

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The Turkish military has misused its equipment even though its government has signed numerous international agreements guaranteeing freedom of religion and human rights. Recently, Turkey used an American COBRA attack helicopter in its campaign against the Kurds in southeast Turkey, in direct violation of the Arms Export Control Act and the Foreign Military Sales Agreement which Turkey signed with the United States.

Despite its repeated pledges and promises to make improvements, Turkey's record of human rights violations remains dismal. In a December 1997 meeting with U.S. officials, Turkish diplomats pledged to meet certain benchmarks for improving human rights in Turkey. In subsequent meetings, U.S. officials pledged to oppose the sale of U.S. attack helicopters or other military equipment to Turkey unless the Turkish government met these standards.